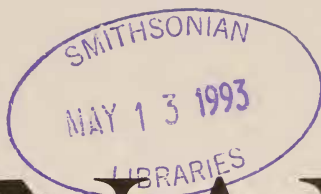


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# ANNALS

OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN  
MUSEUM

CAPE TOWN



## INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

1. MATERIAL should be original and not published elsewhere, in whole or in part.

2. LAYOUT should be as follows:

- (a) *Centred masthead to consist of*  
Title: informative but concise, without abbreviations and not including the names of new genera or species  
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Address(es) of author(s) (institution where work was carried out)  
Number of illustrations (figures, enumerated maps and tables, in this order)
- (b) *Abstract* of not more than 200 words, intelligible to the reader without reference to the text
- (c) *Table of contents* giving hierarchy of headings and subheadings
- (d) *Introduction*
- (e) *Subject-matter* of the paper, divided into sections to correspond with those given in table of contents
- (f) *Summary*, if paper is lengthy
- (g) *Acknowledgements*
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3. MANUSCRIPT, to be submitted in triplicate, should be typewritten and neat, double spaced with 3 cm margins all round. First lines of paragraphs should be indented. Tables and a list of captions for illustrations should be typed separately, their positions indicated in the text. All pages should be numbered consecutively.

Major headings of the paper are centred capitals; first subheadings are shouldered small capitals; second subheadings are shouldered italics; third subheadings are indented, shouldered italics. Further subdivisions should be avoided, as also enumeration (never roman numerals) of headings and abbreviations.

Footnotes should be avoided unless they are short and essential.

Only generic and specific names should be underlined to indicate italics; all other marking up should be left to editor and publisher.

4. ILLUSTRATIONS should be reducible to a size not exceeding 12 × 18 cm (19 cm including caption); the reduction or enlargement required should be indicated (and preferably uniform); originals larger than 35 × 47 cm should not be submitted; photographs should be rectangular in shape and final size. A metric scale should appear with all illustrations, otherwise magnification or reduction should be given in the caption; if the latter, then the final reduction or enlargement should be taken into consideration.

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For books give title in italics, edition, volume number, place of publication, publisher.

For journal article give title of article, title of journal in italics (according to the *World list of scientific periodicals*, 4th ed. London: Butterworths, 1963), series in parentheses, volume number, part number in parentheses, pagination (first and last pages of article).

*Examples* (note capitalization and punctuation)

- BULLOUGH, W. S. 1960. *Practical invertebrate anatomy*. 2nd ed. London: Macmillan.
- FISCHER, P. H. 1948. Données sur la résistance et de la vitalité des mollusques. *Journal de conchyliologie* 88 (3): 100–140.
- FISCHER, P. H., DUVAL, M. & RAFFY, A. 1933. Études sur les échanges respiratoires des littorines. *Archives de zoologie expérimentale et générale* 74 (33): 627–634.
- KOHN, A. J. 1960a. Ecological notes on *Conus* (Mollusca: Gastropoda) in the Trincomalee region of Ceylon. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (13) 2 (17): 309–320.
- KOHN, A. J. 1960b. Spawning behaviour, egg masses and larval development in *Conus* from the Indian Ocean. *Bulletin of the Bingham Oceanographic Collection, Yale University* 17 (4): 1–51.
- THIELE, J. 1910. Mollusca. B. Polyplacophora. Gastropoda marina, Bivalvia. In: SCHULTZE, L. *Zoologische und anthropologische Ergebnisse einer Forschungsreise im westlichen und zentralen Süd-Afrika ausgeführt in den Jahren 1903–1905* 4 (15). *Denkschriften der medizinisch-naturwissenschaftlichen Gesellschaft zu Jena* 16: 269–270.

(continued inside back cover)

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ANNOTATED CATALOGUE OF THE AVES TYPE  
SPECIMENS IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN MUSEUM

By

R. K. BROOKE

Cape Town

Kaapstad

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# ANNOTATED CATALOGUE OF THE AVES TYPE SPECIMENS IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN MUSEUM

By

R. K. BROOKE

*Percy FitzPatrick Institute of African Ornithology, University of Cape Town,  
and South African Museum*

[MS accepted 12 November 1991]

## ABSTRACT

There is type material of 50 avian nominal taxa (of which 12 are fossil) in the South African Museum, as well as those of two further names that were not published. These are listed with comments, including nomenclatural, as appropriate. Particular attention is paid to where the specimens were obtained. It is suggested that the type locality of *Pterocles gutturalis* Smith should be clarified by selection of a lectotype. The type locality of *Agapornis nigrigenis* Sclater is established for the first time. The type locality of *Parisoma layardi* Hartlaub is corrected. Two synonyms in *Pachyptila* Illiger are clarified. *Barbatula exoni* Layard is shown to be based on two syntypes. The date of publication of Winterbottom's proposed names in *Chersomanes albofasciata* is established. Smith's proposal of a timaliid *jardineii* is clarified. It is argued that *Laniarius maraisi* Sclater is a colour phase of *Telophorus olivaceus* (Shaw) and not just the juvenile plumage.

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## INTRODUCTION

The South African Museum has already published lists of types in the following taxa: decapod Crustacea (Kensley 1974), Hydroida (Coelenterata) (Millard 1979), Dinoccephalia (Therapsida) (Van den Heever & Grine 1981), and marine Mollusca other than Cephalopoda (Giles & Gosliner 1983); Carabidae (Coleoptera) (Cochrane in press) is to be published shortly. The avian nominal taxa are listed below, following the sequence proposed by Wetmore (1960). It is accepted that Wetmore's system will soon be replaced, perhaps by that of Sibley & Ahlquist (1990) and Sibley & Monroe (1990), or perhaps by another that has yet to be published. In the meantime, clarity is best served by using Wetmore's system.

Under ordinal and family names, type specimens are listed first under the name proposed, with bibliographic reference. In the case of fossil species, this is preceded by a '+'. Details of type specimens are then given, with particular reference to where each specimen was obtained. Dr J. M. Winterbottom did not usually put his name as collector on specimens labelled in his handwriting. In some cases, the describer of a taxon has stated that J. M. W. was the collector and it has been assumed that he was the collector of specimens labelled by him and collected in the 1950s and 1960s. Under 'Remarks',

comments are made on the state of specimens, historical and nomenclatural points, and any other pertinent matters, including the meaning of the epithet chosen by the proposer. The current name is then given, usually following Clancey (1980).

In searching for type specimens, I have been guided by the names of ornithologists who have worked at the South African Museum: in historical order, Edgar Leopold Layard, Roland Trimen (better known as an entomologist), William Lutley Sclater, Edwin Leonard Gill, and John Miall Winterbottom (Summers 1975). However, Dr Gill did not describe any birds as new. If I could not find the type of a taxon proposed by any of the remaining four workers, I ascertained that the type was said to be in another museum and searched no further. In addition, Dr Winterbottom used to annotate in red the card index to the bird skin collection in respect of type specimens and this has been of great assistance.

Appreciation of ornithologists at the South African Museum by their contemporaries and successors has never been brought together and is, in any case, very scattered through the literature. However, it seems desirable to mention the principal appreciations: Layard (Liversidge 1957); Trimen (Sclater 1916); Sclater (Grant 1945); Gill (Broekhuysen 1956; Winterbottom 1957*a*); and Winterbottom (Clancey 1984; Brooke & Siegfried 1985).

#### LIST OF TYPE SPECIMENS

Order SPHENISCIFORMES Sharpe

Family *Spheniscidae* Bonaparte

† *Spheniscus predemersus* Simpson, 1971: 1145.

Holotype SAM-PQL12887A, left humerus from the late Pliocene, at E Quarry, Langebaanweg, 32°58'S 18°09'E, south-western Cape Province, South Africa.

##### Remarks

In fact, the type comes from the Quartzose Sand Member, Varswater Formation, early Pliocene (Hendey 1981). The epithet indicates that the taxon was the predecessor of *S. demersus*, at least in time, if not phylogenetically. Subsequently, Simpson (1975) proposed a new monotypic genus *Inguza* for this taxon. Now known as *Spheniscus predemersus* Simpson (Clancey *et al.* 1987), following the preliminary advice of Dr S. L. Olson (in litt. 1985) on the spheniscid taxa proposed by the late Dr George Gaylord Simpson.

† ?*Palaeospheniscus huxleyorum* Simpson, 1973: 343.

Holotype SAM-PQ1882, right humerus with both ends incomplete from the Miocene, at Ysterplaats airforce base, 33°55'S 18°29'E, Cape Town, Cape Province, South Africa.

##### Remarks

The deposits at Ysterplaats are now thought to date from the early Pliocene (Olson 1983, 1985*b*). Named in honour of Thomas Huxley and his grandson, Sir Julian Huxley, for their contributions to vertebrate systematics and evolutionary theory. Now known as *Spheniscus huxleyorum* (Simpson) (Clancey *et al.* 1987).

† *Dege hendeyi* Simpson, 1979a: 6.

Holotype SAM-PQL28455, left tarsometatarsus with most of metatarsals II and III (metatarsal IV found and attached later) and proximal articulation from the Quartzose Sand Member, Varswater Formation, early Pliocene, at E Quarry, Langebaanweg, 32°58'S 18°09'E, south-western Cape Province, South Africa.

*Remarks*

Named in honour of Dr Quentin Brett Hendey, then Curator of Tertiary Palaeontology at the South African Museum, who devoted many years to the collection of material at Langebaanweg and to the study of the mammals represented therein. He is currently Director of the Durban Natural Science Museum. The palaeoecology of the Langebaanweg fossil deposits is set out in Hendey (1981). Now known as *Spheniscus hendeyi* (Simpson) (Clancey *et al.* 1987).

† *Nucleornis insolitus* Simpson, 1979b: 4.

Holotype SAM-MBD4, right tarsometatarsal lacking the distal ends of the second and third metatarsals, from ?Miocene deposits, at Koeberg Nuclear Power Station, Duinefontein, 33°39'S 18°27'E, south-western Cape Province, South Africa.

*Remarks*

The deposits at Duinefontein are now thought to date from the early Pliocene (Olson 1983, 1985b). The epithet means unusual and is a reference to the presence of a single medial intermetatarsal foramen. Now known as *Spheniscus insolitus* (Simpson) (Clancey *et al.* 1987).

Order PROCELLARIIFORMES Fürbringer

Family Procellariidae Leach

† *Pachyptila salax* Olson, 1985a: 130.

Holotype SAM-PQL25187, left humerus, complete, from the Quartzose Sand Member, Varswater Formation, early Pliocene, at E Quarry, Langebaanweg, 32°58'S 18°09'E, south-western Cape Province, South Africa.

*Remarks*

The epithet means a sieve and refers to the filtering apparatus in the upper mandibles of living members of the genus. Now known as *Pachyptila salax* Olson (Clancey *et al.* 1987).

*Heteroprion desolata peringueyi* Mathews, 1912: 223.

Holotype SAM-6792, adult female from Port St Johns, 31°38'S 29°32'E, Transkei, collected by Mr Guy C. Shortridge from the beach on 4 September 1902.

*Remarks*

In fair to good condition. Named in honour of Dr Louis Albert Péringuey, then Director of the South African Museum and a noted coleopterist. Captain Guy C. Shortridge (as he later became, and still later Director of the Kaffrarian Museum, King William's Town) is better known for his work on southern African mammals, particularly

those of Namibia. Curiously, the type specimen is not mentioned in Shortridge & Sclater (1904), although its date of collection falls within their purview. Jouanin & Mougín (1979) place *H. peringueyi* as a synonym of *Pachyptila desolata banksi* Smith but this taxon is not admitted by either Cox (1980) or Bretagnolle *et al.* (1990) who all synonymize it with the nominate race. The type specimen measures in mm: length of exposed culmen 28,0, maximum width of culmen 12,4, wing > 175, tarsus 30,6. It is in active moult of the primaries (primary score 30) and the unguis at the tip of the upper mandible is pale, the rest being black. I place *H. peringueyi* as a junior synonym of *P. desolata desolata* (Gmelin). The taxonomy of the genus *Pachyptila* Illiger is still strongly disputed. I have followed Bretagnolle *et al.* (1990) without believing that they have said the last word.

*Prion vittata keyteli* Mathews, 1912: 212.

Holotype SAM-10316, unsexed adult from Tristan da Cunha, South Atlantic, collected by Mr P. C. Keytel on an unstated date.

*Remarks*

In poor condition. Named in honour of Mr P. C. Keytel, the collector, who visited Tristan da Cunha and Inaccessible Islands in 1908 and 1909 (Phillips 1913; Winterbottom 1976) for somewhat less than one year. Mathews (1932) added that the type was collected with its egg on Inaccessible Island, 37°19'S 12°44'W, on 17 September 1908. The type specimen measures in mm: length of exposed culmen 32,1, maximum width of culmen 21,4, wing length 200, tarsus 36,2. There is no moult of the primaries and the bill is wholly black. Jouanin & Mougín (1979) place *Prion keyteli* as a synonym of *Pachyptila vittata vittata* (Forster). The status of *Prion keyteli* was studied by Clancey (1981) who also found that *P. keyteli* is a junior synonym of *Pachyptila v. vittata* (Forster).

#### Family Hydrobatidae Mathews

† *Oceanites zaloscarthmus* Olson, 1985a: 126.

Holotype SAM-PQL25214, right humerus, complete, from the Quartzose Sand Member, Varswater Formation, early Pliocene, at E Quarry, Langebaanweg, south-western Cape Province, South Africa.

*Remarks*

The epithet means skipping over the surging sea, a common foraging behaviour pattern in the living members of the family. I have used the family-group name Hydrobatidae Mathews (1912), which he created as a replacement name for Thalassidromidae Müller—*Thalassidroma* Vigors being a junior synonym of *Hydrobates* Boie—instead of Oceanitidae Forbes as used by Clancey (1980) and other authors listed by Olson (1987). In this I follow Prof. Walter J. Bock MS of an application to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature seeking a general ruling conserving all family-group names currently widely used in the Aves. This will probably be accepted in due course, despite the trenchant objections of Olson (1987), and therefore I use the name in the interests of long-term clarity. Now known as *Oceanites zaloscarthmus* Olson (Clancey *et al.* 1987).



Family **Pelecanoididae** Gray

† *Pelecanoides cymatotrypetes* Olson, 1985a: 139.

Holotype SAM-PQL14564, left humerus, complete, from the Quartzose Sand Member, Varwater Formation, early Pliocene, at E Quarry, Langebaanweg, south-western Cape Province, South Africa.

*Remarks*

The epithet means a wave-borer, from the habit of living members of the family of flying straight through the crests of waves. The family Pelecanoididae is not known from South African waters, even as vagrants, in the historical period (Clancey 1980). However, this taxon was a breeding species on offshore islands near Langebaanweg (Olson 1985a). Now known as *Pelecanoides cymatotrypetes* Olson (Clancey *et al.* 1987).

## Order CICONIIFORMES Bonaparte

Family **Ciconiidae** Sundevall

† *Ciconia kahli* Haarhoff, 1988: 300.

Holotype SAM-PQL22164, partial associated skeleton from the Quartzose Sand Member, Varwater Formation, early Pliocene, at E Quarry, Langebaanweg, south-western Cape Province, South Africa.

*Remarks*

Named in honour of Dr Marvin Philip Kahl who has written extensively on the systematics and behaviour of ciconiiform birds (e.g. Kahl 1979).

Family **Scopidae** Bonaparte

† *Scopus xenopus* Olson, 1984b: 737.

Holotype SAM-PQL43396, distal end of left tarsometatarsus with posterior parts of inner and outer trochleae abraded from the Quartzose Sand Member, Varwater Formation, early Pliocene, at E Quarry, Langebaanweg, south-western Cape Province, South Africa.

*Remarks*

The epithet means strange foot and is a reference to the unusual morphology of the tarsometatarsus. *Xenopus* Wagler is also the generic name of some toads which the living member of the family captures and eats. Now known as *Scopus xenopus* Olson (Clancey *et al.* 1987).

Family **Threskiornithidae** Poche

† *Geronticus apelex* Olson, 1985c: 59.

Holotype SAM-PQL20692, partial associated skeleton from the Quartzose Sand Member, Varwater Formation, early Pliocene, at E Quarry, Langebaanweg, south-western Cape Province, South Africa.

*Remarks*

The epithet means lacking a helmet and is an allusion to the lack of an expanded bony occipital crest found in the two living species of this genus. The family name used is that recommended by Prof. Walter J. Bock—see under *Oceanites zaloscarthmus* above. Now known as *Geronticus apelex* Olson (Clancey *et al.* 1987).

## Order GALLIFORMES Temminck

## Family Phasianidae Horsfield

*Scleroptila jugularis cunenensis* Roberts, 1932: 22.

Holotype SAM-16508a, adult male from the Cunene River, Namibia, collected by Mr Archibald Gerald White, on 14 March 1923.

*Remarks*

In good condition. The epithet refers to the type locality, subsequently elucidated as Otjimbombe (Macdonald 1953). The site may now be covered by the waters of the Rua Cana Dam (see map in Tarboton (1967) and discussion of *Lamprotornis mevesii violacior* below). The label contains an MS note in Austin Roberts's handwriting that he intended to name this subspecies *S. j. gilli* in honour of Dr E. L. Gill but he did not do so, preferring to convey that honour by way of *Pternistis swainsoni gilli* (see below). The collector, Mr White, was then the junior taxidermist at the South African Museum. He soon moved to the post of taxidermist at the Transvaal Museum, Pretoria. Now known as *Francolinus levaillantoides jugularis* Büttikofer (Clancey 1980).

*Pternistis afer cunenensis* Roberts, 1932: 22.

Holotype SAM-16511c, adult male from the Cunene River, Namibia, collected by Mr A. G. White on 15 March 1923.

*Remarks*

In very good condition. The epithet refers to the type locality. For notice of the type locality and collector see the preceding taxon. Now known as *Francolinus afer afer* Statius Müller (Clancey 1980).

Since *S. j. cunenensis* and *P. a. cunenensis* are both now placed in *Francolinus*, a minor problem in homonymy arises. Both names were proposed by Roberts (1932) on p. 22 and *Scleroptila jugularis cunenensis* has line priority. The matter is of little consequence unless the proposed subspecies are later thought worthy of recognition (unlikely). White (1958) proposed *Francolinus afer palliditectus* as a replacement name for *Pternistis afer cunenensis* Roberts.

*Pternistis swainsoni gilli* Roberts, 1932: 23.

Holotype SAM-16532, adult male from Ondonga (more correctly Ondangwa), 17°58'S 16°01'E, collected by Mr A. G. White on 22 February 1923.

*Remarks*

In very good condition. Named in honour of Dr Edwin Leonard Gill, then Director of the South African Museum. Now known as *Francolinus swainsonii gilli* (Roberts) (Clancey 1980).

## Order CHARADRIIFORMES Huxley

Family **Rostratulidae** Mathews

† *Rostratula minator* Olson & Eller, 1989: 118.

Holotype SAM-PQL25552, nearly complete left humerus from the Quartzose Sand Member, Varswater Formation, early Pliocene, at E Quarry, Langebaanweg, 32°58'S 18°09'E, south-western Cape Province, South Africa.

*Remarks*

Type not seen: on loan to Dr Storrs L. Olson in September 1991. The epithet means one who threatens and is an allusion to the distinctive threat display of the living old world member of this family.

## Order PTEROCLEIFORMES Boucard

Family **Pterocleididae** Bonaparte

*Pterocles burchelli delabati* Winterbottom, 1964: 30.

Holotype SAM-54727a, adult male from Onguma, 18°44'S 17°03'E, Namutoni, Etosha National Park, Namibia, collected by Mr P. J. Buys on 27 August 1963.

*Remarks*

In fair condition though the head is in poor condition. Named in honour of Mr Bernabé de la Bat, Chief Game Warden, Game Department of South West Africa (now Namibia). For Mr Buys see *Campethera bennettii buysi* below. Now known as *Pterocles burchelli burchelli* Sclater (Clancey 1980).

The spelling of the family and ordinal names based on the genus *Pterocles* is variable, depending on estimates of the stem of Greek nouns ending in KLES: some have stems KL-, some KLE- and some KLED-. Prof. Walter J. Bock in MS recommends Pteroclididae and, by implication, Pterocliiformes. However, after discussion with Dr M. R. Mezzabotta of the Classics Department of the University of Cape Town, it appears that the correct view is that the stem of *Pterocles* is KLE-, giving Pterocleididae and Pterocleiiformes, as used here, cf. KLEOPATRA (= Cleopatra).

*Pterocles gutturalis* Smith, 1836: 56.

Syntype SAM-20890, adult female, labelled Latakoo [= Kuruman, 27°28'S 23°26'E] in which case it would have been collected in 1835 (Kirby 1965).

*Remarks*

Formerly mounted; in good condition. Presented to the Museum in 1855 by the South African Literary and Scientific Institution. Mr W. L. Sclater in MS on the label suggested that it is one of Andrew Smith's syntypes, apparently correctly. The type locality is Kurrichane, 25°21'S 26°11'E, near Zeerust in the western Transvaal, following Smith (1836). The British Museum (Natural History) has a male syntype from 80 miles east of Latakoo as well as a female syntype (Warren 1966). It appears from the map in Kirby (1965) that Smith was never due east of Latakoo but that his route took him north-east of there. This means that the place of collection of the male syntype is just west of Vryburg, 26°57'S 24°44'E. Since Smith (1836) only described the male, the male syntype

could be declared the lectotype, requiring an adjustment of the type locality. This might be desirable since Smith (1836) gave the vague 'Inhabits the country north and south of Kurrichaine'. The epithet refers to the more distinctive throat pattern found in this species compared with other southern African sandgrouse. Now known as *Pterocles gutturalis gutturalis* Smith (Clancey 1980).

Order PSITTACIFORMES Wagler

Family Psittacidae Rafinesque

*Agapornis nigrigenis* W. L. Sclater, 1906: 61.

Holotype SAM-8485, ?adult male from the Muguazi River some 25 km above its confluence with the Zambezi River, Southern Province, Zambia, collected by Dr A. H. B. Kirkman in September 1904.

*Remarks*

A poor specimen not properly stuffed or sewn up afterwards. The Muguazi River is not a known name (Benson *et al.* 1971) but I think it is a misspelling of the name of the Ngwezi River shown on map A of Pitman (1934) and map 210 of the 1984 *Reader's Digest Atlas of Southern Africa* and which joins the Zambezi at 17°40'S 25°06'E, about where the Muguazi would (Benson *et al.* 1971). The collector, Dr Kirkman, made two game-hunting trips into southern Zambia (Sclater 1906) and subsequently practised in Queenstown, eastern Cape Province (deduced from specimen material in the South African Museum). The epithet refers to the most distinctive feature (blackish cheeks and throat but not black on the crown as in *A. personata*) distinguishing this species from other members of the genus. *Agapornis nigrigenis* is treated as a full species by Clancey (1980) but it seems to be an isolated melanistic population of *A. lilianae* Shelley and should be referred to as *A. l. nigrigenis* as White (1965) and Benson *et al.* (1971) have done.

Order COLIIFORMES Murie

Family Coliidae Sundevall

† *Colius hendeyi* Rich & Haarhoff, 1985: 23.

Holotype SAM-PQL28858, left tarsometatarsus from the Quartzose Sand Member, Varswater Formation, early Pliocene, at E Quarry, Langebaanweg, 32°58'S 18°09'E, south-western Cape Province, South Africa.

*Remarks*

Named in honour of Dr Q. B. Hendey: see *Dege hendeyi* above. Now known as *Colius hendeyi* Rich & Haarhoff (Clancey *et al.* 1987).

Order CORACIIFORMES Forbes

Family Coraciidae Rafinesque

*Coracias spatulata* Trimen, 1880a: 31.

Holotype SAM-20898, adult male from Leshumo Valley, 17°50'S 25°15'E, near the Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe, collected by Dr Benjamin Frederick Bradshaw on 23 May 1878.

*Remarks*

Formerly mounted; in very good condition. Dr Bradshaw was a police surgeon when he died in 1883 (Sharpe 1884; Oates 1889). Dr Bradshaw's bird collections were never written up and the specimens were dispersed to various public and private collections, often by sale (Tabler 1966). The epithet describes the unusual shape of the outermost rectrix. The genitive of the Greek noun *Coracias* is KORAKIADIS and in the Latin alphabet the stem would be CORACIAD-, giving Coraciadidae and Coraciadiformes. However, the *International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature* has placed the family name Coraciidae on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology (Direction 58 of 20 December 1956) and it would be unbearably pedantic then to spell the ordinal name as Coraciadiformes. Now known as *Coracias spatulata spatulata* Trimen (Clancey 1980).

## Order PICIFORMES Meyer &amp; Wolf

## Family Capitonidae Bonaparte

*Barbatula extoni* Layard, 1871: 226.

Syntype SAM-19684, adult female from Kanye, 24°59'S 25°21'E, Botswana, presumably collected by Dr Hugh Exton on an unknown date, presumably in 1869 (Roberts 1935).

*Remarks*

Formerly mounted (still mounted in 1934 (Roberts 1935)); in good condition. Named in honour of Dr Hugh Exton, a medical practitioner, whose ornithological work was noticed by Roberts (1935), including a short biography. The status of this specimen is uncertain though it is marked as the type by Mr W. L. Sclater. Roberts (1935) regarded the type as being held in the British Museum (Natural History), then in London, now at Tring. This is supported by Warren (1966) who stated that that museum holds the male holotype. However, Layard (1871) did not nominate a type nor indicate which sex it might be in this sexually monomorphic species. I believe that the species is based on two syntypes, the male in the B. M. (N. H.) and the female in the South African Museum. Exton in Roberts (1935) added that he obtained male specimens at Kanye in September and October 1869. Now known as *Pogoniulus chrysoconus extoni* (Layard) (Clancey 1980).

## Family Picidae Leach

*Dendrobates striatus* Layard, 1871: 227.

Syntypes SAM-21162a and SAM-21162b, adult male and female (the latter by plumage), respectively, the male from Kanye, 24°59'S 25°21'E, Botswana, and the female from Bechuanaland (presumably near Kanye), both collected by Dr Hugh Exton.

*Remarks*

Both formerly mounted; in fair to good condition. The epithet refers to the heavily streaked underparts. For Dr Exton see the preceding entry. *Dendrobates striatus* was proposed provisionally and does not appear to have been used since, though it is listed as

a synonym by Reichenow (1902). Now known as *Campethera abingoni abingoni* Smith (Clancey 1980).

*Campethera bennettii buysi* Winterbottom, 1966: 39.

Holotype SAM-55390, adult male from Swartboois Drift, 17°20'S 13°52'E, Cunene River, Namibia, collected by Mr Pieter J. Buys of the State Museum, Windhoek, on 21 October 1965.

*Remarks*

In good condition. Named in honour of the collector, a technical officer of the State Museum of Namibia, Windhoek. Now known as *Campethera bennettii buysi* Winterbottom (Clancey 1980).

Order PASSERIFORMES Linnaeus

Family Alaudidae Vigors

*Mirafra apiata marjoriae* Winterbottom, 1956: 156.

Holotype SAM-19594, adult male from Soetendalsvlei, 34°43'S 19°59'E, near Bredasdorp, western Cape Province, South Africa, collected by Dr Austin Roberts on 27 October 1940.

*Remarks*

In good condition. Named in honour of his wife, Marjorie G. Winterbottom. Now known as *Mirafra apiata marjoriae* Winterbottom (Clancey 1980).

*Certhilauda albofasciata macdonaldi* Winterbottom, 1958a: 59.

Holotype SAM-20340, adult male from 36 km north-east of Karooport, 33°15'S 19°43'E, western Cape Province, South Africa, collected by Dr J. M. Winterbottom on 23 May 1956.

*Remarks*

In fair to good condition. Named in honour of Mr James David Macdonald, then head of the Bird Department at the B. M. (N. H.), London, who led an expedition to collect and study the birds of western southern Africa (Macdonald 1957). The date of publication of the name is May 1958. Some copies were issued with the date October 1957 and some with an overprinted sticker giving the date as May 1958. The latter is correct: the South African Museum Library's copy was receipted on 30 May 1958 and a copy in the South African Library was receipted on 9 June. The date of publication also affects the status of the name *C. a. bathoeni* Winterbottom, proposed on p. 64 of the same issue, and attributed by Winterbottom to R. H. N. Smithers and M. L. Paterson in press. The name was subsequently repropoed by Paterson alone (1958: 125) issued in October 1958, not January as stated by Clancey (1980). The type locality given by Paterson (1958) is c. 90 km east of Kakia, 24°16'S 23°24'E, Botswana. Now known as *Chersomanes albofasciata macdonaldi* (Winterbottom) and *Chersomanes albofasciata bathoeni* (Winterbottom) (Clancey 1980).

*Anacorys africanoides omaruru* Roberts, 1936: 263.

Holotype SAM-21005, adult male from Omaruru, 21°26'S 15°56'E, Namibia, apparently collected by Mr A. W. Eriksson on 5 December 1878.

*Remarks*

In good condition. The earliest writing on the label is in Mr A. W. Eriksson's handwriting: see *Cinnyris erikssoni* below, p. 343. The label is endorsed in Dr Austin Roberts's handwriting that he intended to name the taxon 'namibensis'. The epithet is, in fact, the name of the type locality. Now known as *Mirafra africanoides omaruru* (Roberts) (Clancey 1980).

*Calandrella sclateri capensis* Ogilvie-Grant, 1913: 41.

Syntypes SAM-11635a and SAM-11635b, adult male and female respectively from Philipstown, 30°26'S 24°28'E, Cape Province, collected by Mr H. Leighton Hare on unknown dates.

*Remarks*

In fair to good condition, though the abdomens are not sewn up. Named for the Cape Province as opposed to Namibia, the type locality of the species. Now known as *Spizocorys sclateri capensis* (Ogilvie-Grant) (Clancey *et al.* 1987).

*Calandrella hamiltoni* W. L. Sclater unpublished.

Syntypes SAM-5873 and SAM-5874, adult male and female respectively from Christiania (correctly Christiana, 27°55'S 25°10'E) District, south-western Transvaal, collected by Captain B. Hamilton on 29 and 30 July 1903.

*Remarks*

The male specimen is in fair to good condition and the female specimen in good condition. Mr Sclater intended to name a new species after the collector, a British Army officer, but realized, before publication, that the species had been described by Shelley (1902) as *Calandrella starki* on material from Namibia. However, the specimens are labelled in red with his intention to describe them. Now known as *Eremalauda starki gregaria* (Clancey) (Clancey *et al.* 1991).

Family **Remizidae** Olphe-Galliard

*Anthoscopus minutus gigi* Winterbottom, 1959b: 152.

Holotype SAM-20323a, adult male from Oudtshoorn, 33°35'S 22°12'E, Little Karoo, Cape Province, South Africa, collected by Dr J. M. Winterbottom on 10 April 1956.

*Remarks*

In poor condition. Named in honour of Mr Gerald Graham (known as G-G) Smith, Chairman of the Board of the East London Museum, a museum that had built up a large collection of Cape Province specimens under his guidance. Now known as *Anthoscopus minutus gigi* Winterbottom (Clancey 1980).

Family **Timaliidae** Vigors & Horsfield

*Cratopus jardineii* Smith, 1836: 45.

Syntypes SAM-58324 and SAM-58325, without locality or sex.

*Remarks*

Formerly mounted; in good condition. The labels are endorsed by Mr W. L. Sclater as syntypes, probably correctly. There are no syntypes in the British Museum (Natural History) (Warren & Harrison 1971) where the majority of Dr Andrew Smith's type material eventually ended up. However, there was formerly a syntype in the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh (Stenhouse 1930). The generic name *Cratopus* used by Smith in the Willughby Society reprint of his (1836) report, as well as in the original, appears to be a lapsus for *Crateropus* Swainson. Named in honour of Sir William Jardine Bt, a distinguished Scottish naturalist who wrote on birds and arranged for the publication of books on birds and other major taxa. The type locality is 'banks of rivers beyond Kurrichaine' (Smith 1836), i.e. near Zeerust, 25°32'S 26°05'E, in the western Transvaal. Now known as *Turdoides jardineii jardineii* (Smith) (Clancey 1980).

*Chaetops aurantius* Layard, 1867: 126.

Syntypes SAM-15071a and SAM-15071b, adult male and female respectively from near Graaff-Reinet, 32°15'S 24°33'E, eastern Cape Province, South Africa, collected by Mr A. O'Reilly on unknown dates.

*Remarks*

Formerly mounted; in good condition. The collector is named as A. O'Reilly on the label but as Mr J. J. O'Reilly by Layard (1867) who added that Mr O'Reilly was a magistrate stationed at various towns in the eastern Cape Province. The epithet refers to the orange, not deep red colour of the abdomen. Described by Layard in the Turdidae but now believed to be a member of the Timaliidae (Olson 1984a; Clancey *et al.* 1987). Irrespective of its family allocation, the taxon is still known as *Chaetops aurantius* Layard (Clancey 1980), though some consider that it is a subspecies of *C. frenatus* (Temminck).

Family **Pycnonotidae** Gray

*Xenocichla debilis* W. L. Sclater, 1899b: 284.

Holotype SAM-3116, adult male from north of Inhambane, Inhambane Province, Mozambique, collected by Mr H. F. Francis on 10 October 1898.

*Remarks*

In fair to good condition. The epithet refers to the slender build of the species compared with its close relative *Phyllastrephus flavostriatus* Sharpe. For the Francis brothers, see *Erythrocerus francisi* below. Sclater (1899b) gave the type locality as 'about twenty miles north of the Bay of Inhambane, near the coast'. This would place it close to Massinga, 23°20'S 35°22'E, as noted by Clancey (1971, 1980). Now known as *Phyllastrephus debilis debilis* (Sclater) (Clancey 1980).



Family **Turdidae** Rafinesque***Saxicola spectabilis*** Hartlaub, 1865a: 428.

Syntypes SAM-15115a and SAM-15115b, adult male and female respectively from Windvogelberg, 32°18'S 27°04'E, Cathcart, eastern Cape Province, South Africa, collected by Captain George Ernest Bulger on unknown dates.

*Remarks*

Formerly mounted; the male is in good condition and the female in fair condition. The epithet refers to the strikingly patterned plumage, unlike that of so many species from South Africa that Dr K. J. Gustav Hartlaub of the Bremen Museum had to deal with. Captain Bulger, whose botanical and military careers are briefly summarized in Gunn & Codd (1981), was clearly interested in chats, since he published on the behaviour of *Myrmecocichla formicivora* Vieillot (Bulger 1869a) and noted that *S. spectabilis* had been synonymized with *S. bifasciata* Temminck (Bulger 1869b). Layard (1865) provided data on the breeding and behaviour of the 'new' species. Now known as *Oenanthe bifasciata* (Temminck) (Clancey 1980). Subsequently, Tye (1989) argued that it was better placed in *Saxicola* Bechstein, and Clancey (1990) recommended resuscitating the genus *Campicoloides* Roberts of which it is the genotype, in the combination *Campicoloides bifasciatus* (Temminck).

***Saxicola pollux*** Hartlaub, 1865b: 747.

Holotype SAM-15134, unsexed bird from the Traka Karoo collected by Mr W. Atmore on an unknown date.

*Remarks*

Formerly mounted; in good condition but somewhat foxed from exposure in the public galleries. The epithets *castor* (see the next taxon) and *pollux* were the names of the heavenly twins, whose sister was Helen of Troy, and refer to the similarity of the two types. The Traka River is a right bank affluent of the Olifants River, which itself runs into the Gourits River. Most of the course of the Traka River lies in the Great Karoo. Curiously, neither this nor the next taxon is included in Layard's (1867) book. Now known as *Cercomela schlegelii pollux* (Hartlaub) (Clancey 1980).

***Saxicola castor*** Hartlaub, 1865b: 747.

Syntypes SAM-15125a and SAM-15125b, unsexed birds (males by plumage) from the Karoo collected by Mr W. Atmore on unknown date/s.

*Remarks*

Formerly mounted; in good condition. Both syntypes belong to the morph with least white in the plumage. The epithet is explained above in discussing *S. pollux*. Now known as *Oenanthe monticola monticola* Vieillot (Clancey 1980).

***Myrmecocichla stoehri*** W. L. Sclater, unpublished.

Holotype SAM-9272, adult female (male by plumage: the opinion also of Mr Sclater in Stoehr & Sclater 1906) from Lavushi, 12°23'S 30°52'E, Mpika District, Northern Province, Zambia, collected by Dr Frederick Otto Stöhr in early September 1905.

*Remarks*

In fair condition. Named in honour of the collector who was primarily a botanist (Brooke 1970; Crook 1970) but was medical officer and naturalist to a geodetic survey at the time (Benson *et al.* 1970). Now known as *Myrmecocichla nigra* Vieillot (Benson *et al.* 1971).

Family **Sylviidae** Leach

*Parisoma layardi* Hartlaub, 1862: 147.

Holotype SAM-21623, adult unsexed from Clanwilliam, 32°11'S 18°54'E, western Cape Province, South Africa, collected by Mr J. Russouw.

*Remarks*

Formerly mounted; in fair condition but somewhat foxed from exposure in the public galleries. Named in honour of Mr Edgar Leopold Layard, then Curator of the South African Museum, who sent the specimen to Dr K. J. G. Hartlaub for study as a possibly new taxon. The collection locality given on the label does not correspond with that which Hartlaub (1862) quoted from Layard's letter accompanying the specimen, viz. 'received from Zwartland, in the Malmesbury [33°27'S 18°44'E] division'. Layard (1867) reiterated these data in his book. Winterbottom (1957*b*) drew attention to the conflict without resolving it but obviously considered that the Swartland was where the specimen came from since Winterbottom (1968, map 27) believed that Clanwilliam birds were *aridicola* (see the next taxon below). However, Clancey (1963, 1980) placed the Cedarberg Mountains, against which Clanwilliam lies, within the range of the nominate race. Hockey *et al.* (1989) in their Atlas showed that in the 1980s Clanwilliam quarter-degree square (3218 BB) was one of the few places where the species was regularly reported. They also show that it is now scarce to absent in the Swartland and that the only place where it occurs regularly is on the Piketberg massif, 32°42'S 18°33'E, largely in Moravia quarter-degree square (3218 DC). Of course, one does not know by how much further the grainlands of the Swartland have been transformed since 1860. Nonetheless, I believe that Clanwilliam is the real type locality. The type shows most of the characters laid down by Clancey (1963) for the nominate subspecies. Dr P. A. Clancey has examined both types of this species for me and advises that no change in nomenclature is required, even if the type locality is accepted as Clanwilliam. Now known as *Parisoma layardi layardi* Hartlaub (Clancey 1980).

*Parisoma layardi aridicola* Winterbottom, 1958*b*: 148.

Holotype SAM-21565, adult male from Noisabis, 28°27'S 17°11'E, Richtersveld, north-western Cape Province, South Africa, collected by Dr J. M. Winterbottom on 25 March 1958.

*Remarks*

In good condition. The epithet refers to the aridity of the Richtersveld where the type was collected. Now known as *Parisoma layardi aridicola* Winterbottom (Clancey 1980).

*Calamoherpe gracilirostris* Hartlaub in Gurney, 1864: 348.

Holotype SAM-15093, unsexed adult from the Liesbeeck River, 33°56'S 18°28'E, Cape Town, Cape Province, South Africa, collected by Mr E. L. Layard or his son (Layard 1867) on an unknown date.

*Remarks*

Formerly mounted; in good condition. The epithet draws attention to the slender bill *vis-à-vis* that of other species then placed in *Calamoherpe*. Now known as *Acrocephalus gracilirostris gracilirostris* (Hartlaub) (Clancey 1980).

*Prinia pectoralis etoshae* Winterbottom, 1964: 59.

Holotype SAM-54841, adult male from Leeubron, 19°04'S 15°50'E, Okaukuejo, Etosha National Park, Namibia, collected by Mr Miles Berkeley Markus on 20 August 1963.

*Remarks*

In good condition. The epithet refers to the Etosha National Park, where the type was collected. Dr Markus is now a professor of zoology at the University of the Witwatersrand. The species is not a *Prinia* (Maclean 1974; Brooke & Dean 1990). Now known as *Malcorus pectoralis etoshae* (Winterbottom) (Clancey 1980).

Family **Muscicapidae** Fleming

*Erythrocerus francisi* W. L. Sclater, 1898: 60.

Holotype SAM-2077, adult female (no locality given) collected by Mr H. F. Francis on 18 November 1897.

*Remarks*

In good condition. Named in honour of the collector who sent his Mozambican and eastern Transvaal bird specimens to the South African Museum. Some of the Mozambican specimens were obtained by his brother, Mr W. Francis. The specimen came from near Inhambane, 23°52'S 35°23'E, Inhambane Province, Mozambique (Sclater 1899*a*). Now known as *Erythrocerus livingstonei francisi* Sclater (Clancey 1980).

Family **Malaconotidae** Swainson

*Laniarius atrocroceus* Trimen, 1880*b*: 623.

Holotype SAM-58323, adult unsexed from the Crocodile [= Limpopo] River in the north-western Transvaal, South Africa, collected by Dr B. F. Bradshaw on 25 November 1879.

*Remarks*

Formerly mounted; in very good condition. The specimen was collected at Stockpoort, 23°24'S 27°20'E, on the Limpopo River where the Tropic of Capricorn crosses it. This is 100 km more or less south-east of Shoshong, 22°57'S 26°29'E, Botswana, as stated by Trimen (1880*b*). The epithet (black and yellow) parallels that of *L. atrococcineus* (Burchell) (black and red) of which it is an aberrant specimen with the deep red

replaced by rich yellow (Stark & Sclater 1901), as Trimen (1880*b*) suspected. A similar yellow aberration in the normally red *L. barbarus* (Linnaeus) has recently been reported from Senegal (Ndao 1989). For Dr Bradshaw see *Coracias spatulata* above (p. 334). Now known as *Laniarius atrococcineus* (Burchell) (Clancey 1980).

*Laniarius maraisi* W. L. Sclater, 1901: 183.

Syntypes SAM-4866, adult male from Craddock's Bush collected on 3 November 1898, and SAM-4867, adult female from Salt River, 34°02'S 23°02'E, collected on 14 May 1898, both by Johann van Oosterzee Marais.

#### Remarks

The male is in good condition but in worn plumage. The female is in fair to good condition but in fresh plumage. Both localities are near Knysna, 34°02'S 23°02'E, southern Cape Province, South Africa. Named in honour of the collector, then in the Forestry Department of the Cape Colony (Anon. 1905). Curiously, Sclater (1930) did not mention *Laniarius maraisi* in his Afrotropical bird list.

Sclater (1901) pointed out that some birds shot in *Laniarius maraisi* plumage were in breeding condition. The state of wear of the primaries of both syntypes is consistent with their being adults which moult after breeding, as do nearly all passerines. *Laniarius maraisi* is now held to be the juvenile/immature plumage of *Telophorus olivaceus olivaceus* (Shaw) (Clancey 1980). It would appear that in *Telophorus olivaceus* reproductive maturity does not correlate with plumage maturity, as Harris (1988) has remarked in respect of females, and that a juvenile-type plumage may be retained for a long time, perhaps throughout life. It is a pity that Hall *et al.* (1966) did not consider *L. maraisi* in their study of plumage polymorphism in this and related bush-shrikes. I believe that *L. maraisi* is yet another colour phase in this polymorphic species. Whichever view is correct, *L. maraisi* Sclater is not a zoological taxon.

*Laniarius maraisi* is found around Knysna. Extreme southern and south-eastern Africa is the base for a number of geographically restricted polymorphisms in plumage: *Accipiter melanoleucus melanoleucus* Smith (Accipitridae) (melanistic morphs) (Malan 1988; A. J. van Zyl, pers. comm. on the Tarkastad District); *Clamator jacobinus serratus* (Sparrrman) (Cuculidae) (melanistic morph) (Rowan 1983); *Alcedo semitorquata semitorquata* Swainson (Alcedinidae) (whitish belly morph) (Clancey 1978); *Hirundo paludicola paludicola* (Vieillot) (Hirundinidae) (brown belly morph) (Maclean 1985; pers. obs.); *Campephaga flava* (Vieillot) (Campephagidae) (yellow shoulder morph) (Maclean 1985); *Telophorus olivaceus olivaceus* (olive-yellow and 'immature' or *maraisi* morphs) (Hall *et al.* 1966; Clancey 1967, 1969); and perhaps others. All these appear to be subspecies in the throes of being absorbed by more northerly ones with larger ranges.

The morphs probably originated as subspecies during Pleistocene glaciations, when the fall in sea-level markedly extended the land area of the extreme south of Africa (Dingle & Rogers 1972, particularly their figs 3a and 4a). Much of the exposed land was grassland (Avery 1982) but forests would have extended southwards along the major rivers, many of which had exceedingly shallow gradients leading to extensive marshy conditions (Dingle & Rogers 1972). It will be noted that the species listed above as showing geographically limited polymorphism are mostly species of forest and forest edge, or marshland in the case of *R. paludicola*. There is so little natural grassland left in

the southern Cape Province that subspecific taxa that developed on the grassland areas to the south of the present coastline, if any, have probably become extinct without leaving a trace, unlike the grazing antelope *Hippotragus leucophaeus* (Pallas) (Klein 1974).

#### Family *Sturnidae* Rafinesque

*Lamprotornis mevesii violacior* Clancey, 1973: 279.

Holotype SAM-16308a, adult male from Otjibombe (= Otjumbumbe), Nankwale Rapids on the Cunene River between Rua Cana and Eriksson's Drift, Namibia, collected by Mr A. G. White on 23 March 1923.

#### *Remarks*

In very good condition. Otjumbumbe lies at 17°24'S 14°25'E (cf. Tarboton 1967). The site is probably covered by the waters of the Rua Cana Dam. The epithet indicates the more purplish tinge on the foreparts compared with the nominate race. Now known as *Lamprotornis mevesii violacior* Clancey (Clancey 1980).

#### Family *Nectariniidae* Vigors

*Cinnyris erikssoni* Trimen, 1882: 451.

Syntypes SAM-22045a, SAM-22045c and SAM-22045d, adult male and two females, respectively, from Shella, Angola, collected by Axel Wilhelm Eriksson in 1883, obviously 1882 as stated by Trimen (1882).

#### *Remarks*

SAM-22045c was formerly mounted; all syntypes in good condition. Unlike the other two syntypes, the former mount is stated to have been collected in 1882. Shella is an anglicized spelling of Chela, an escarpment lying west of Lubango and separating the plateau from the coastal lowlands. It is also the boundary between the Huila and Namibe Provinces of Angola in that sector. Named in honour of the collector who did much to make the ornithology of Namibia and adjacent countries known. Rudebeck (1955) gave a detailed account of Eriksson's ornithological activities but noted that there was no data for the period 1881 to 1883. This was the period of his residence in south-western Angola when he sent some, at least, of his material to the South African Museum. He had moved to Angola to avoid the troubles created by the Second Nama-Herero War (Tabler 1973) and to open a new route for driving cattle and other produce to the sea at Moçamedes (now Namibe) (Brinck 1955). Now known as *Nectarinia ludovicensis ludovicensis* du Bocage (Clancey & Irwin 1978).

#### Family *Ploceidae* Sundevall

*Hyphantornis nigriceps* Layard, 1867: 180.

Holotype SAM-1968, adult male in nuptial plumage from Kuruman, 27°28'S 23°26'E, northern Cape Province, South Africa, collected by Rev. Robert Moffat at an unknown date.

*Remarks*

Formerly mounted; in fair condition but lacking a tail. Grant & Mackworth-Praed (1957) corrected the type locality to Bulawayo, 20°10'S 28°43'E, Zimbabwe, on the adequate grounds that *H. nigriceps* is not known from anywhere near Kuruman, Rev. Moffat's missionary base from which he travelled widely, including to Bulawayo. Named for its black as opposed to yellow crown. Now known as *Ploceus cucullatus nigriceps* (Layard) (Clancey 1980).

*Ploceus velatus inustus* Clancey, 1959: 173.

Holotype SAM-20427, adult male in nuptial plumage from Lokenburg, 31°41'S 19°11'E, western Cape Province, South Africa, collected by Dr J. M. Winterbottom on 21 October 1956.

*Remarks*

In good condition. The epithet refers to the relative absence of the pectoral fiery reddish brown wash in the nuptial plumage of this subspecies. Now known as *Ploceus velatus velatus* Vieillot (Clancey 1980; Brooke 1985).

*Euplectes orix turgida* Clancey, 1958: 96.

Holotype SAM-20218, adult male in nuptial plumage from Citrusdal, 32°35'S 19°01'E, western Cape Province, South Africa, collected by Dr J. M. Winterbottom on 20 October 1955.

*Remarks*

In good condition. The epithet refers to the increased size of this extra-tropical subspecies compared with tropical ones. Now known as *Euplectes orix turgidus* Clancey (Clancey 1980).

Family **Carduelidae** Vigors

*Serinus flaviventris quintoni* Winterbottom, 1959a: 318.

Holotype SAM-20188, adult male from Hillmore Farm, 32°30'S 22°49'E, Beaufort West, Great Karoo, South Africa, collected by Dr J. M. Winterbottom on 22 September 1955.

*Remarks*

In fair to good condition. Named in honour of Mr William F. Quinton, a local ornithologist and owner of the farm on which the type was collected (cf. Quinton & Winterbottom 1968). Now known as *Serinus flaviventris quintoni* Winterbottom (Clancey 1980).

*Serinus atrogularis lwenarum* White, 1944: 40.

Holotype SAM-20098, adult male from Balovale, 13°33'S 23°07'E, North-western Province, Zambia, collected presumably by Mr Charles Matthew Newton White, on 27 May 1943.

*Remarks*

In good condition. The epithet refers to the Lwena people in whose territory the type was collected. Now known as *Serinus atrogularis lwenarum* White (Benson *et al.* 1971).

Family **Emberizidae** Vigors*Fringillaria tahapisi nivenorum* Winterbottom, 1964: 73.

Holotype SAM-54934a, adult male from Otjivasando (correctly Otjovasandu), 19°09'S 14°30'E, Kaokoveld, north-western Namibia, collected by Dr J. M. Winterbottom on 9 September 1963.

*Remarks*

In poor condition. Named in honour of the Niven family of Amanzi in the eastern Cape Province and chiefly in honour of Mr and Mrs J. P. Mackie Niven. Mrs Cecily Kathleen (J. P. M.) Niven, daughter of Sir Percy FitzPatrick, founded the Percy FitzPatrick Institute of African Ornithology, which started work in 1960 and of which Dr Winterbottom was the first Director. Now known as *Emberiza tahapisi nivenorum* (Winterbottom) (Clancey 1980).

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